INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1746 Washington, D. C. September 5, 1959

Hearings on Food Distribution

The Roosevelt subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee has scheduled public hearings in the West. The subcommittee is concerned with small business problems in food distribution.

The schedule lists hearings in San Francisco October 8-10; Denver Nov. 2-3; San Francisco Nov. 4-10; Los Angeles Nov. 12-13; and Washington, D. C. Dec. 8-12.

The subcommittee held hearings in Washington in June and received statements from a number of leaders representing various segments of the food industry.

Members of the subcommittee are Representative Roosevelt (Calif.), chairman, and Representatives Steed (Okla.), Brown (Mo.), Avery (Kans.), and Moore (W. Va.).

The subcommittee is preparing an agenda for each of the hearings, and will make further announcements regarding the witnesses to be heard and subject matter expected to be covered.

Congress Completes Action on Legislation To Prevent State Taxation of Income from Interstate Commerce

Congress completed action this week on the bill, S.2524, to prevent states, under certain conditions, from imposing a net income tax on income derived from interstate commerce.

Senate and House conferees agreed to accept, with some amendments, the Senate-passed version of S.2524. The conference report on the bill was adopted by the House September 2 and by the Senate September 3, and the legislation was cleared for the President.

The conference agreement substantially complies with the recommendations made by the N.C.A. to the Senate Finance Committee (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 25, page 245). The text of the legislation is reproduced in this issue on page 274.

The principal effect of Title I of the bill will be to prohibit a state from imposing a tax upon the income of businesses that do not maintain an office, plant, warehouse, or stock of goods in the taxing state. Neither the solicitation of sales by company salesmen nor solicitation and sales by independent brokers in a state will be sufficient in themselves to make the company subject to a tax on income by that state.

Title II of the bill authorizes a thorough study by Senate and House committees of the entire problem of state taxation of income from interstate commerce. A special subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee has already been created for this purpose and has scheduled hearings for October of this year.

The need for further study of this problem arises from the fact that Title I of the bill is designed primarily to counteract the effect of recent Supreme Court decisions that raised the possibility that a company might be taxable in any state where its products were sold, even though it maintained no place of business in the taxing state. The legislation does not attempt to solve the problems for businessmen that arise from the lack of uniformity among states with regard to the definition of taxable income, allocation formulas, filing dates, forms, and other requirements. It is expected that the Congressional study of these problems will lead to legislation that will bring some measure of uniformity in this area, and will further define the extent to which states can tax companies engaged in interstate commerce.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Under the terms of the conference report on S. 2524, the extent to which canners selling their products in interstate commerce can be taxed by a

FDA Activity to Increase in Plant Inspection, Sample Testing

The FDA will be able to increase its plant inspections and examination of samples in the current fiscal year, according to a statement by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

With the signing of the appropriations bill for the Department the Secretary issued a statement highlighting agency plans for using the funds which Congress made available. The statement lists the following for the FDA:

"The Food and Drug Administration will be able to increase from 21,840 a year to 27,000 a year the number of plant inspections to determine whether foods, drugs and cosmetics are being produced and packaged in compliance with the pure food and drug laws. This will increase the frequency of such inspections at plants throughout the country from one every 4½ years to one every 4 years.

"Also, the Food and Drug Administration will be able to increase the number of samples tested for adulteration and misbranding from 29,750 to 33,000 as a further protection of consumers against health hazards and economic cheats.

"In the field of radiological health, the Food and Drug Administration will now be able to begin laying the ground work for a substantial expansion of its monitoring of radiation levels in a great variety of foodstuffs."

For the current fiscal year Congress appropriated $13,800,000 for the FDA. This sum is $2,000,000 more than was requested in the President's budget and is $2,928,000 more than was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

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state will depend upon their activities in that state. It should be emphasized that the legislation does no more than to clarify when a state is free to impose, if it wishes, a tax on income derived from interstate commerce. Depending upon their tax statutes and enforcement policies, some states will tax such activity to the limit permitted by the law, others will be more restrained in this area, and some will impose no income tax at all.

The restrictions imposed by S. 2524 on state taxing power can be conveniently summarized by referring to various activities of business in interstate commerce:

(1) A canner who (a) maintains a plant, sales office, warehouse, or stock of goods in a state, (b) is otherwise domiciled in or a resident of a state, *or* (c) is incorporated under the laws of a state, may be subject to pay a non-discriminatory net income tax fairly apportioned to activities in that state.

(2) A canner whose salesmen solicit orders in a state, which orders are sent outside the state for approval or rejection, and are filled by shipment from a point outside the state, is *not* subject to an income tax by that state if he engages in none of the activities listed in paragraph (1) above.

(3) A canner who employs an independent broker to solicit orders and make sales in a state is *not* subject to an income tax by that state, if the canner engages in none of the activities listed in paragraph (1) above. The fact that the broker maintains an office in the state does not subject the canner to taxation.

Section 102 of Title I provides in effect that the above rules for determining taxability are applicable to all prior years if the state has not assessed a tax liability upon a company by the date of enactment.

Text of the Bill To Prevent State Taxation of Income from Interstate Commerce

Following is the text of the bill, S. 2524, to prevent state taxation of income derived from interstate commerce, as it was agreed to by Senate and House conferees and cleared by the House and Senate for the President:

S. 2524

An Act relating to the power of the States to impose net income taxes on income derived from interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of matters pertaining thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—IMPOSITION OF MINIMUM STANDARD

SEC. 101. (a) No State, or political subdivision thereof, shall have power to impose, for any taxable year ending after the date of the enactment of this Act, a net income tax on the income derived within such State by any person from interstate commerce if the only business activities within such State by or on behalf of such person during such taxable year are either, or both, of the following:

(1) the solicitation of orders by such person, or his representative, in such State for sales of tangible personal property, which orders are sent outside the State for approval or rejection, and, if approved, are filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the State; and

(2) the solicitation of orders by such person, or his representative, in such State in the name of or for the benefit of a prospective customer of such person, if orders by such customer to such person to enable such customer to fill orders resulting from such solicitation are orders described in paragraph (1).

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to the imposition of a net income tax by any State, or political subdivision thereof, with respect to—

(1) any corporation which is incorporated under the laws of such State; or

(2) any individual who, under the laws of such State, if domiciled in, or a resident of, such State.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a), a person shall not be considered to have engaged in business activities within a State during any taxable year merely by reason of sales in such State, or the solicitation of orders for sales in such State, of tangible personal property on behalf of such person by one or more independent contractors, or by reason of the maintenance of an office in such State by one or more independent contractors whose activities on behalf of such person in such State consist solely of making sales, or soliciting orders for sales, of tangible personal property.

(d) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "independent contractor" means a commission agent, broker, or other independent contractor who is engaged in selling, or soliciting orders for the sale of, tangible personal property for more than one principal and who holds himself out as such in the regular course of his business activities; and

(2) the term "representative" does not include an independent contractor.

SEC. 102. (a) No State, or political subdivision thereof, shall have power to assess, after the date of the enactment of this Act, any net income tax which was imposed by such State or political subdivision, as the case may be, for any taxable year ending on or before such date, on the income derived within such State by any person from interstate commerce, if the imposition of such tax for a taxable year ending after such date is prohibited by section 101.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not be construed—

(1) to invalidate the collection, on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, of any net income tax imposed for a taxable year ending on or before such date, or

(2) to prohibit the collection, after the date of the enactment of this Act, of any net income tax which was assessed on or before such date for a taxable year ending on or before such date.

SEC. 103. For purposes of this title, the term "net income tax" means any tax imposed on, or measured by, net income.

SEC. 104. If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this title or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

TITLE II—STUDY AND REPORT BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 201. The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate, acting separately or jointly, or both, or any duly authorized subcommittees thereof, shall make full and complete studies of all matters pertaining to the taxation by the States of income derived within the States from the conduct of business activities which are exclusively in furtherance of interstate commerce or which are a part of interstate commerce, for the purpose of recommending to the Congress proposed legislation providing uniform standards to be observed by the States in imposing income taxes on income so derived.

SEC. 202. The Committees shall report to their respective Houses the results of such studies together with their proposals for legislation on or before July 1, 1962.

New Agency Index System To Promote U.S. Exports

A new trade promotion service has been inaugurated by the U.S. Department of Commerce as part of a program to increase United States export sales.

To put prospective overseas buyers in speedy touch with their local sources of supply for U.S. products, the Department's Bureau of Foreign Commerce is asking U.S. manufacturers and exporters to fill out a 3x5 card identifying each of their agents and licensees in foreign countries. These cards will be transmitted by BFC to U.S. Foreign Service posts to be used as part of an "Agency Index" for ready reference when U.S. commercial officers are asked the important question: "Where can I buy a (specified) U.S. product?"

The 3x5 cards (Form FC-30) may be obtained from any of the Department's 33 Field Offices or from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. The data furnished by U.S. firms will not be published, it was stated.

U. S. Import Duties

A new publication, *U. S. Import Duties on Agricultural Products, 1959* has been issued by the USDA as Agriculture Handbook No. 143.

The publication contains the U. S. import duties and import taxes that have been in effect on agricultural products from June 18, 1930, the effective date of the Tariff Act of 1930, to January 1, 1959. For each product, the tariff treatment obtained in 1930 and changes made since then are indicated.

Copies of the 148-page handbook are available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, Foreign Market Information Division, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Merrill on Italian Mission

Norman W. Merrill, Blue Lake Packers, Inc., past member of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, 1959 chairman of the N.C.A. Broker Relations Conference Committee and member of the Procurement Committee, is among a group of businessmen engaged in U.S. trade missions for the U.S. Department of Commerce. With this group, Mr. Merrill is attending the 23rd International Levant Fair at Bari, Italy, September 1-October 17.

Apple Juice Concentrate

Homemakers gave significantly higher ratings to a new sevenfold concentrated apple juice than to two single-strength commercial apple juices of good quality, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA. The report is based on a sample of 198 households in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the fall of 1958.

The sevenfold concentrate was made by a process developed at the Eastern Utilization Research Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. The aroma of the apples is recovered in essence form and later restored to a high-density concentrate. The single-strength juices tested were two high grade commercial juices already available.

USDA's market researchers undertook to determine whether the new product has a reasonable chance for success if processed commercially.

On a 10-point rating scale where 10 equals "like extremely" and 1 equals "dislike extremely," homemakers gave an average score of 7.3 to the new product when reconstituted and scores of 6.8 and 6.3 to the single-strength juices.

Copies of *Consumer Preference for a 6-to-1 Apple Juice Concentrate* (Marketing Research Report No. 343), may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FDA Scientific Staff

Dr. E. M. K. Geiling, former professor of pharmacology at the University of Chicago, has been appointed to the scientific staff of the Food and Drug Administration. He will serve as Medical Officer and head of the Pharmacodynamics Branch of FDA's Division of Pharmacology.

His responsibilities will include testing and the evaluation of safety data for new drugs, pesticide chemicals, food additives, coal tar colors, and cosmetics. According to a statement by Commissioner Larrick, Dr. Geiling's knowledge of the action of drugs and chemicals in the human system will strengthen FDA's programs of consumer protection and will also aid the food, drug, and cosmetic industries in matters relating to the safety of their products.

Dr. Geiling recently retired from the University of Chicago, where he had been professor and chairman of the Department of Pharmacology since 1935. He had served previously as a professor in pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University, where he received his M.D. degree in 1923.

FDA Publishes Proposal on Standard for Tomato Puree

The FDA has published in the *Federal Register* of September 2 a petition proposing an amendment to the standard of identity for tomato puree. Following is the text of the FDA notice:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration
[21 CFR Part 53]

TOMATO PRODUCTS; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

TOMATO PUREE; STANDARD OF IDENTITY

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the following listed persons, proposing that the standard of identity for tomato puree (21 CFR 53.20) be amended has hereinafter set forth:

H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schuckl and Company, Sunnyvale, Calif.
Tri-Valley Packing Association, San Francisco, Calif.
Thornton Canning Company, Lodi, Calif.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371), and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (22 F.R. 1045, 23 F.R. 9500), all interested persons are hereby invited to present their views in writing regarding the proposals published below. Such views and comments should be submitted in quintuplicate, addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington 25, D.C., prior to the thirtieth day following the date of publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*.

It is proposed that § 53.20 *Tomato puree, tomato pulp; identity; label statement of optional ingredients*, be amended by inserting therein a new paragraph:

(—) The name specified for the food covered by this section is "tomato puree" or alternatively "tomato pulp." However, if the only optional tomato ingredient used is the ingredient specified in paragraph (a) (1) of this section and it is seasoned with salt and contains not less than 21 percent of salt-free tomato solids, the name "concentrated tomato juice" may be used in lieu of the name "tomato puree," or "tomato pulp."

Dated: August 27, 1959.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Cooperation Is Noted in Raw Products Research Work

Increased cooperation among canners, growers, and researchers in raw products research was reported by Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau, following his recent annual visit to the West Coast and Northwest states.

In California, Dr. Mahoney visited several departments of the Agricultural Experiment Station in order to become better acquainted with the progress of their research programs on canning crops. After studying the unexplained collapse of pear trees in the Sacramento River area, he discussed the problem with research personnel of the University of California, at both Berkeley and Davis, with a view toward expediting the solution of this problem.

Observing that phytophtora root rot is continuing to spread in several of the tomato-growing areas of California, Dr. Mahoney visited experimental plots near Tracy where studies on methods of preventing or controlling this disease are being conducted cooperatively by canners, growers, and the California Experiment Station. He also observed the performance, under various soil conditions, of new tomato varieties: those resistant to verticillium wilt, as well as those resistant to both verticillium and fusarium wilt.

At the Washington Experiment Station, in Drosser, Dr. Mahoney observed the results of a cooperative state-USDA research study on pear decline which is being supported financially, in part, by canners and growers. This includes a 20-acre block of pear tree plantings on various root stocks.

Symphylids appeared to be more serious this year in Oregon and Washington under present known methods of control. Dr. Mahoney therefore made a point of visiting experimental plots in both states which are designed to test various methods of controlling this garden centipede.

During his visit to the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, Dr. Mahoney spent some time with the plant breeders working on Blue Lake beans, both pole-type and bush-type. He also reviewed the status of the pea-breeding work and found that a great deal of progress appears to have been made toward developing virus-resistant peas. While at Corvallis, he had an opportunity to talk with the staff of the Food Technology Department. This Department and the Horticulture Department, he reports, have an excellent joint project in which samples from the experimental plots are processed and evaluated for their canned quality.

At the annual summer meeting of the Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, held at Timberline, Ore., Dr. Mahoney reported on new developments in raw product quality control.

Canned Foods for School Lunch

USDA contemplates purchasing canned applesauce, sliced apples, and purple plums of the 1959 pack for the National School Lunch Program. Purchases will be made on an offer and acceptance basis.

Apple Products

Offers will be considered on canned applesauce meeting the requirements of U. S. Grade A, and on sliced apples meeting the requirements of U. S. Grade B with modifications. Offers will be considered only on No. 10 cans.

Offers must be received by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., by 9 a.m. EDT October 6 for acceptance by October 9. Delivery will be required during the period October 26-November 30.

Purchases will be made with funds transferred from Section 32.

Purple Plums

Offers will be considered on canned whole purple plums meeting the requirements of U. S. Grade B or better, in sirup meeting at least the minimum Brix requirements for heavy sirup, packed in No. 10 or No. 2½ cans; however, No. 10 cans are preferred.

Offers must be received by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., by 9 a.m. EDT September 15 for acceptance by September 17. Delivery will be required during the period October 5-24.

Purchases will be made with funds appropriated under Section 6.

Further details regarding the purchases may be obtained from Norman F. Horsey of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the AMS, telephone 202 DU 8-2037.

Corn

USDA announced on September 4 the purchase of 327,935 cases of canned whole kernel corn in No. 10 cans for the school lunch program. Purchases were made in Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

N.C.A. Home Economist Plans Canned Foods Publicity

The American School Food Service Association annual convention was held in San Francisco, August 9-13, and was attended by Moselle Holberg, Assistant Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division. Approximately 2,500 attended the convention, including state and city supervisors of the school lunch program, government people, and business people in related areas.

On her way to and from the convention, Miss Holberg saw leaders in the field of home economics education, government extension service, public health, school lunch, newspaper and magazine food writers, consultants and others in foods work in the following cities: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Portland and Corvallis, Seattle, and San Francisco and Los Angeles. In individual and group conferences with the leaders, the new educational materials of the Division were discussed, plans for special stories about canned foods were made, and information about the industry was given.

While in Portland, she was guest on the Betty Davis food show on KOIN-TV.

In addition, Miss Holberg attended the July 31 meeting of the Northwest Canners and Freezers Association at Timberline, Ore. Both of the N.C.A. Research Laboratories were also visited while in the areas.

Farm Journal

"8 Good Starters," an article in the September issue of *Farm Journal* magazine, features a number of canned foods.

The article says, "About the best way to give a company dinner extra glamor is to serve a colorful first course. That makes the meal more of a special occasion—gets it off to a good start.

"Blended fruit juices, frozen and canned, are tasty, quick first courses. You can buy many kinds ready to pour, but the ones we give you below are different, and delicious. You can blend them in a jiffy. Pour the chilled juice in glasses and let your company and members of the family sip them on the porch or in the living room while you put the rest of the dinner on the table.

"You can use some of our meal starters at banquets, club dinners and other community affairs later in autumn and throughout the winter."

The canned foods included in the article are pineapple chunks, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, light sweet cherries, pineapple juice, cranberry juice cocktail, apple juice, grape juice, and deviled ham.

The article is attractively illustrated with a black and white photograph of Melon Boat Cocktail using canned pineapple chunks.

Pack of Canned Meat

The pack of canned meat and meat products processed under federal inspection during July has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 131,236,000 pounds including quantities for defense.

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat	11,421	12,253	23,674
Canned hams	638	14,250	14,888
Beef hash	4,802	125	4,926
Chili con carne	6,649	336	6,985
Vienna sausage	4,065	307	4,372
Franfurters and wieners in brine	114	2	116
Deviled ham	715	0	715
Other potted and deviled meat products	2,027	14	2,041
Tamales	922	92	1,014
Sliced, dried beef	139	12	151
Chopped beef	569	0	569
Meat stew	3,862	82	3,944
Spaghetti meat products	8,325	206	8,531
Tongue (not pickled)	82	66	149
Vinegar pickled products	1,116	509	1,625
Sausage	420	0	420
Hamburger	2,093	275	2,368
Soups	21,741	660	22,401
Sausage in oil	321	549	869
Tripe	270	0	270
Brains	164	0	164
Loins and picnics	74	2,043	2,116
All other products 20% or more meat	5,563	221	5,785
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	15,435	404	15,838
Total all products	91,527	32,306	123,831

Poultry Used in Processing

Poultry used in canning and other processed foods during the first six months of 1959 totaled 130,897,000 pounds, 2 percent more than the 128,336,000 pounds used during the same period of 1958, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

	Jan.-June 1958	1959
	(thousands of pounds)	
Young chickens	17,911	22,836
Mature chickens	81,659	74,534
Turkeys	28,702	33,482
Other poultry	64	45
Total, Jan.-June	128,336	130,897

1959 Cranberry Production

The 1959 cranberry crop is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at a record high of 1,263,500 barrels—8 percent more than in 1958 and 29 percent above the 10-year average, on the basis of August 15 conditions. In Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon, the indicated production is the highest of record.

In Massachusetts, growers estimate that about 61 percent of the crop will be the Early Black variety, 34 percent Howes, and 5 percent other varieties.

The USDA production forecast as of August 15, by states, follows:

State	Production: 10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)	
Mass.	558,100	566,000	610,000	+ 2
N. J.	85,900	89,000	110,000	+24
Wis.	256,100	389,000	405,000	+ 4
Wash.	53,460	57,300	94,500	+65
Ore.	25,470	32,300	44,000	+36
Total, five states	979,030	1,165,600	1,263,500	+ 8

1959 Pack of Asparagus

The 1959 pack of canned asparagus totaled 7,073,684 actual cases compared with the 1958 pack of 7,486,359 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

State	1958	1959
Green:	(actual cases)	
Md. and Del.	341,010	406,196
New Jersey	705,611	673,670
Illinois	589,692	489,058
Michigan	748,098	891,956
Wash. and Ore.	638,215	671,000
California	1,387,928	1,773,607
Other states	248,483	242,322
Total green	4,659,037	5,147,809
White:		
California	2,827,322	1,925,875
U. S. Total	7,486,359	7,073,684

National Apple Week

"National Apple Week" will be October 15-24. The theme of the drive is "Apples—So Good Every Day in So Many Ways."

The National Apple Week Association, Inc., 1302 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., announces the availability of three point-of-sale pieces and can furnish the names of local Apple Week Committees to assist local promotions.

Status of Legislation

Agricultural Policy Commission—S. 2395 (Stennis) and H. R. 8335 (McIntire), to authorize such a study group, are pending in the Agriculture Committees.

Agricultural research—S. 690, providing for an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, to conduct research on industrial uses, was passed by the Senate July 28 and by the House, in amended form, Sept. 1; the House substituted a bill (H. R. 8639) that would create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission as an independent agency, to recommend research programs in production, marketing, and increased industrial uses.

Agricultural trade development (P. L. 480)—H. R. 8609, with amendments, was passed by the House on Aug. 20. S. 1748 was reported, with amendments, by the Senate Agriculture Committee and was brought up for debate in the Senate Sept. 4. The Senate Committee has agreed to amend the bill by incorporating the provisions of S. 1711, the Food for Peace Act.

Antitrust enforcement—S. 716 was passed by the Senate July 29. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki), to authorize an FTC investigation of the farmer's share, is pending in House Commerce Com.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason), to transfer jurisdiction over pricing from USDA to Justice Dept., is pending in House Judiciary Com.

Co-op marketing—S. 2014, to authorize associations of agricultural producers to own and operate marketing facilities, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee on Aug. 13, 14, and 17.

Country Life Commission—Bills providing for the study were considered by House Agriculture Committee in May.

Crew leader registration—S. 1778 (Javits) and S. 2498 (Williams of N. J.) were the subject of hearings by a special Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on Aug. 7 and 26. H. R. 5930 (Kearns) is pending in a House Labor Subcommittee. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—H. R. 1253 was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9 and was the subject of a hearing Aug. 3 by the Rules Committee, which indicated further study to be needed. S. 1083 is pending in a Senate Commerce Subcommittee, which indicates no action this year.

FDA artificial coloring—S. 2197, with amendments, was passed by the

Senate on Aug. 24 and is pending in the House Commerce Committee.

Federal pre-emption—H. R. 3 was passed by the House June 24 and referred to Senate Judiciary Committee, whose Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on S. 3 in April and May. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

Food stamps—S. 2522 was reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee on Aug. 11 and was passed over on a calendar call by the Senate on Aug. 18. H. R. 1359, with amendments, was reported by the House Agriculture Committee on Aug. 15 and attached as an amendment to H. R. 8609 (agricultural trade development) which was passed by the House on Aug. 20.

Foreign investment—H. R. 5 (Boggs), to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage private investment abroad, was approved tentatively on Aug. 19 by the House Ways and Means Committee which instructed its staff to draft an amended bill.

FTC cease-and-desist orders—H. R. 8841 (Steed) and similar bills to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of FTC proceedings, were introduced on Aug. 26 and referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Intergovernmental relations—H. R. 6904, with amendments, was passed by the House on Aug. 18. S. 2026, a similar bill, was reported July 27.

Labor-management practices—The conference report was adopted by the Senate Sept. 3 and by the House Sept. 4 and cleared for the President.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 is pending in Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of poultry—H. R. 1344 (Sisk) and S. 430 (Engle) and similar bills are pending in Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R. 642 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—S. 442 was approved by Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in Judiciary Committee. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

Price increases—advance notice—S. 215 (O'Mahoney) was the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in May. H. R. 4934 (McGovern) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

Price increases—public hearings—H. R. 6263 (Reuss) was reported by House Government Operations Committee June 12. S. 2382 is pending in Senate Banking Committee.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—H. R. 4530 was the subject of hearings by the House Antitrust Subcommittee in June.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in the Judiciary Committee. H. R. 11 is pending in House Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

State taxation of interstate commerce—The conference report on S. 2524 was adopted by the House Sept. 2 and by the Senate Sept. 3, and the bill was cleared for the President (see story, page 273).

Unemployment compensation—H. R. 7177 (Mills) and H. R. 7178 (Simpson) are pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has concluded hearings.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy) was approved, with amendments, by Senate Subcommittee on Labor July 10, and is presumably being redrafted for consideration by the Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes changes in overtime exemptions.

Wage-hour agricultural labor—S. 1085 (McNamara), to extend coverage, was the subject of hearings by a special Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on Aug. 7 and 26.

Wage-hour child labor—S. 2141 (McNamara), to eliminate the exemption, was the subject of hearings by a special Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on Aug. 7 and 26.

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

Fisheries Legislation

Construction differential subsidy—H. R. 5421, with amendments, passed the House on Aug. 26. The revised Senate construction differential subsidy bill, S. 2578, was reported by Senate Commerce Committee Aug. 24.

Fisheries Assistance Act (loans)—Bills are pending in Senate Commerce Committee and House MM&F Com.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 is pending in Senate Commerce Com.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 2342 is pending in the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee. Similar bills are pending in House MM&F Committee.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and others) is pending in Senate Finance Committee.

Salmon conservation—S. 502 was the subject of hearings by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee in April and May. H. R. 4293 was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee in May.

Salmon predator—S. 1264 was passed by the Senate, with amendment, July 6 and is pending in House Fisheries Committee.

Shrimp imports—A number of bills to regulate the importation of shrimp are pending in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443, H. R. 447, and H. R. 673 are pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

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